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# Probe in Heim Failure To Be Sought To-day

**Creditors Ready to Proceed Against Brokerage House Now in Voluntary Bankruptcy, Counsel Asserts**

**His Lawyer Enters Denial**

**Points to Collapse of Other Complaints as Proof That His Client Did No Wrong**

Filing of a petition in Federal Court for an examination of Milton Heim in connection with the voluntary bankruptcy proceedings instituted by him for his brokerage house, Milton Heim & Co., of 74 Broadway, was delayed yesterday, it was announced last night by I. B. Glueckfeld, chairman of a committee representing creditors. The committee charges that examination of the firm's books and other evidence in its possession indicate irregularities.

Mr. Glueckfeld, who is a lawyer, said that he made an effort in the afternoon to file the petition, but because of the lateness of the hour no Federal Judge was available to sign the documents necessary to the action. He will complete the filing this morning, he said.

Heim on Sunday, when charges made by a spokesman for the committee were recited to him over the telephone, agreed to meet a reporter in his office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but he did not keep the appointment. His attorney, Frederick Hemley, explained that he had instructed his client not to talk for publication.

"My client has nothing to hide," Mr. Hemley continued. "But in view of these charges and the committee's attitude generally, this is not the proper time for him to make a statement.

**Seven Complaints Have Failed**

"There has been absolutely nothing of a criminal nature in connection with Mr. Heim's business methods or in the affairs of Milton Heim & Co. I think this is proved conclusively by the fact that no less than seven criminal complaints against him, made since the bankruptcy proceedings were started in September, have been thrown out by the magistrates and district attorneys to whom they were referred. In each case the authorities failed to find justification for them.

"It is merely a case of an ordinary business failure, that is all."

How about the committee's statements that friends of Mr. Heim were carried on the company's books without being required to put up margins? he was asked.

"That is no crime," Mr. Hemley replied. "A broker has the legal right to do that for any one he believes financially sound. Possibly there should be a law against it, but there isn't."

"Did Mr. Heim use several fictitious names as his own 'house accounts' in connection with the firm's trading activities? he has been charged by the committee."

"I have not heard of any."

"Is the charge true or untrue that Mr. Heim, when he was a partner in the old firm of Goldberg & Heim, was business associate of a man named Kastel, who was indicted with Mrs. Kastel for an alleged 'badger game' which a Newark manufacturer declared had been perpetrated on him?"

"It is untrue."

"Did not Kastel, shortly before the dissolution of that firm, bring a suit against it for what he declared was his interest in the partnership profits?"

"Yes, he did. But as I recall it he neither won the suit nor proved his contention that he was a partner."

"Is Mr. Heim, as is stated by the committee spokesman, now backing a relative in a new brokerage venture on Broadway?"

**Denies New Venture**

"No, he is not."

Because of creditor assertions that many persons had been given to understand that Milton Heim was a close relative of Marcus Heim, who for many years was treasurer of the Consolidated Stock Exchange and a well known and respected figure in the financial district, a reporter saw the latter at his office at 32 Broadway.

"Milton Heim," Marcus Heim said, "is my second cousin, but I know very little about him and we have had no business dealings whatever. In fact, the first time that I ever saw him was one day, several years ago, when he came into my office, announced he was a relative, and asked for my help in getting a seat on the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

"He said he was getting \$75 a week as a cashier at the time, and I advised him to stick to his job and not go into stock trading. When he failed to take this advice I merely referred him to the regular channels for membership application in the Exchange.

"Later, when the firm of Goldberg & Heim was formed, considerable confusion was caused among persons who supposed I might be a member. I protested to the president of the exchange, and thereafter the full name of Milton Heim appeared on the firm's letter-heads.

"I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to make it clear that I am not and never have been interested in any of the business affairs of any one else bearing my name."

# Great Lakes Waterway Project Urged in House

**"Propaganda of Certain New York Interests" Behind Opposition, Is Charge**

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Supporters in the House of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project had a "field day" during most of this afternoon's session. Following the reorganization of the House general debate was opened on the question of the proposed waterway under "unanimous consent" without any definite measure being before it.

Proponents of the move to "turn the Great Lakes into a Baltic or Mediterranean Sea" succeeded in obtaining virtually all of the time for debate. One of the most ardent of these was Representative W. W. Chalmers, of Ohio, who declared completion of the project would bring the Atlantic Ocean within 100 miles of the center of population of the United States. The greatest engineers in this country and Canada have testified to the feasibility of the plan, he said.

Representative A. P. Nelson, of Wisconsin, charged that the opposition to the completion of the project comes mainly from the "narrow, selfish and provincial propaganda of certain New York interests." Their arguments, he said, are "far-fetched, mythical and imaginative."

# Woman Eccentric Chokes Self to Death With Rags

**Mystery in Her Note Mentioning J. S. Danielson Cleared by His Wife, Fannie Hurst**

Mrs. Pauline Landman, an elderly and eccentric woman, obsessed by the idea that she was engaged upon a symphony which should be a masterpiece, ended her life yesterday in her home at 545 Fifth Street, by choking herself with rags which she stuffed into her throat.

Jacques S. Danielson, the pianist, whose wife is Fannie Hurst, the novelist, had befriended Mrs. Landman occasionally, his sympathy having been enlisted by the pathetic earnestness with which she spoke of her forthcoming symphony. Apparently with some twisted intention of acknowledging the debt she had received from Mr. Danielson, Mrs. Landman introduced his name into an incoherent note which was found near her body.

The phraseology of the note, although exceedingly obscure, led the police to believe at first that the woman was a relative of Mr. Danielson. Miss Hurst cleared up this mystery with a brief statement of the circumstances. The introduction of Mr. Danielson's name, she said, was due undoubtedly to "a swollen sense of gratitude" on the part of Mrs. Landman.

# Soldier Goes on Vodka Spree, Lost 18 Months

**North Dakota Private Got Drunk in Vladivostok and Turned Up at Riga**

RIGA, Dec. 5 (By The Associated Press).—After more than a year and a half of wandering through Russia, Private Sydney Vikoren, of Grand Forks, N. D., who had been given up as lost at Vladivostok by his command, Company 1st Infantry, arrived at Riga to-day by way of Terijoki, Finland.

Vikoren said he had gone "on a vodka spree" at Vladivostok just before his regiment was about to be evacuated, in March, 1920, and that when he awoke he was ninety miles inland at Nikolok with a Russian companion. He had to go westward being alternately arrested and released at each station he reached. It required more than a year for him to get to Omsk, where he received permission to proceed to Moscow, where he finally was released under an agreement between the American relief administration and the Soviet government.

Vikoren is being sent to Coblenz for trial by the American military authorities there.

# Coolidge Goes Home to Vote

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Vice-President Coolidge departed to-day for Northampton, Mass., to participate in municipal elections. His absence will prevent his attendance to-morrow at the joint session of Congress for delivery of President Harding's address.

# Lay \$250,000 Yearly Graft To Labor Man

(Continued from page one)

mercantile ventures are permitted to prey on the community. The big fellows seem to be immune. The higher up we go in the scale of the relative power and importance of the offenders and the more dangerous they are to the community the more difficult it becomes to get the government to bring them to trial."

Colonel Hayward Absolved

Mr. Untermyer, however, absolved Colonel William Hayward, the United States District Attorney here, of all blame in the matter, saying that Colonel Hayward was efficient and enthusiastic and doing the best that could be done with the limited staff at his disposal.

New York City is still short about 70,000 apartments, said Mr. Untermyer. Some relief, he added, had been provided by the committee through legislation which it had recommended, but he declared that further legislation was needed. He advocated the extension of the emergency rent laws and the tax exemption laws for another year. In view of the results of the committee's inquiry he said:

Six hundred and twenty-five individuals and corporations had been convicted and pleaded guilty and had been fined.

In fines \$452,550 had been collected, which is three times more money than the committee had cost the taxpayers. Twenty-five men had been sent to prison.

Fifty-one men are under suspended sentence.

Two thousand indictments are still pending. Only one indictment of all those so far found had been followed by acquittal—and this by agreement.

Hogan was the first witness called to the stand. He said he lived at Mount Vernon. His salary as financial secretary of the Electrical Workers' Union was at first \$50 a week, and two years ago was raised to \$75. He said he was also treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and that he was paid \$1,000 a year for his services. Beyond this he said he had no other source of income.

Mr. Untermyer, with the assistance of Henry Mayer, one of his aiding counsel, then placed the whole subject of Hogan's finances. He showed that Hogan had purchased a home recently in Mount Vernon for almost \$11,000, and that he had deposited under his own name in four different banks approximately \$11,000 a year for the last four years.

**Records Fail to Back Claims**

Hogan attempted to explain that these bank deposits represented Irish relief funds and money belonging to the international union. The Irish relief funds, it was shown, amounted to only \$800. He couldn't produce any records to show how much, if any, of the money belonged to the international union. Thomas D. Naughton, an electrical worker, who organized an independent organization of electrical craftsmen after having fallen out with Hogan, said on the stand that there were about 15,000 non-union journeymen and 1,500 helpers at work on union jobs with permits which they had to obtain from Hogan's office. Journeymen paid \$2.50 a week for their permits and helpers \$1. Naughton said that at least \$5,000 a week rolled into the Hogan organization from these permit cards and that somebody was getting \$250,000 a year.

Naughton testified that Hogan deliberately kept down the membership for the purpose of forcing the large number of non-union journeymen to the union to purchase permit cards. He said the number of men placed in this predicament can be judged from the fact that of the 20,000 electrical workers in the city only about 4,000 were able to get into the union. Applicants for membership are told, he said, that "the books are closed."

Hogan's testimony, as brought out under the questioning of Untermyer with reference to the manipulation of the death benefit funds of the union, shows that \$1,000 was paid to the family of a member in good standing for two years and \$1,400 to a member of five years' standing. The money was raised by assessing each one of the four thousand members 50 cents.

**Death Benefits Are Ignored**

"Four thousand members at 50 cents that would be \$2,000, wouldn't it?"

queried Mr. Untermyer. "And you pay \$1,000 to the beneficiary and keep \$1,000 every time a member is good enough to die. The union makes quite a little money out of the deaths of its members."

"No," replied Hogan. "Not all the members pay their assessments."

Mr. Untermyer then went into the cases of four members who had died and whose benefits were appropriated by Hogan. The first of these was James E. Smith, who died in October, 1918. Hogan insisted that Smith had left a will authorizing him to collect the money. He said that he paid the funeral expenses of \$182 out of it. The will, he said, was drawn by William D. McNulty, who was employed as the organization's counsel and who also drew the other will in question.

McNulty was in the hearing chamber and said he only vaguely remembered such a will and would look it up. Hogan said that Mrs. Smith never had come to see him since her husband died. The widow, a little crippled white haired old woman, here took the stand. She said her husband gave her his union card on his deathbed and told her to go to the union headquarters and that everything would be all right. She said that a man at the headquarters told her the funeral would be taken care of and that is all she ever received.

Mr. Untermyer then inquired of Hogan why he put off claiming the death benefit of a member until a year and eight months after the man died. "Wasn't it because you wanted to see if anybody was going to turn up and claim it?"

**Denial Made by Hogan**

"God, no!" replied Hogan, adding that if anybody claimed the money and went through the legal formalities he would surrender it.

Hogan admitted receiving the benefits of Frank Tully, Martin Quinlan and Edward J. Gibbons. In each case he insisted there was a will, which had been drawn, according to Hogan, by McNulty. Only one of these wills, that of Gibbons, had been probated, although Hogan admitted appropriating the benefits of the others. Asked why he had endorsed the checks in these instances as "received," Hogan said: "So if anybody claimed it I could pay it."

Mrs. Smith wept when asked by Mr. Untermyer if she had ever seen \$1,000. When Hogan said that Frank Tully had left no relatives, Mrs. Mary F. Seymour was called to the stand. She said she was an aunt of Tully and that he had five nephews and nieces.

Alfred H. Bull, an accountant, who had been regularly employed to audit the books of Hogan's office, admitted that there was practically no system of bookkeeping in force there, and that "there was no reason that any officer couldn't get away with anything he wanted." He said they didn't even keep a cash book. He said he had no excuse for giving an "o. k." to the books, that he was sorry and would not do it again. He said he got paid so much per audit and got \$300 the last time.

The hearings continue this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

# Ship Board Faces Total Of \$292,185,483 Claims

**3,368 Reported by Lasker in Reply to Pointdexter; None Investigated**

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Unpaid claims against the Shipping Board number 3,368 and make a total of \$292,185,483, according to a report filed with the Senate to-day by Chairman A. D. Lasker in response to the Pointdexter resolution passed on October 20. Mr. Lasker said in the report that the time of 130 employees for seven weeks had been necessary to compile the information.

Outstanding obligations against the board are given as follows:

Admiralty losses for damages, etc., \$54,934,000 cancellation of contracts, etc., \$134,206,000; claims for requisitioned ships, \$37,093,000; cases in court of claims, \$62,739,000; miscellaneous claims, \$2,660,000.

The report shows that the board on September 30 had money on hand amounting to \$33,472,242. The amount available under the appropriation act on that date was \$48,358,000, making a total of \$81,830,242. In addition to this the act of March 4, 1921, allowed the board \$55,000,000, to be obtained from the sale of ships, property and securities. Only \$2,265,000 has been obtained in this manner.

# Martial Law Threatened in Packing Strike

**Industrial Court Warns Kansas City Officials of Troop Call Unless Crowds Are Kept From Plants**

**45,000 Reported Out**

**Denver Judge Orders the Strikers to Return to Work Pending Inquiry**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5 (By The Associated Press).—The Kansas Court of Industrial Relations to-day informed Mayor Harry B. Burton, of Kansas City, Kan., and Henry T. Zimmer, Chief of Police, that unless crowds surrounding the packing plants, where strikes began to-day, were dispersed by to-morrow morning the Industrial Court would telegraph Governor Henry U. Allen to declare martial law in Kansas City, Kan., and order the state militia to take charge of the situation.

The ultimatum of the court to the city authorities was delivered at a conference in Mayor Burton's office late to-day, at which the three members of the Industrial Court, the Mayor, the Chief of Police and superintendents from several packing plants were present.

Earlier in the day a number of trucks attempting to cross to Kansas City, Mo., to make local deliveries of meat were turned back by strike sympathizers. One truck driver was pulled from his seat and beaten.

**Mayor Addresses the Strikers**

Late to-day Mayor Burton and Chief of Police Zimmer made a round of the five packing-house plants and addressed the crowds outside the plants. Mayor Burton told the crowds that it was illegal under the Kansas law for them to congregate outside the plants; that it constituted intimidation, and that unless the crowds dispersed on orders of the police it would mean National Guardsmen would take charge of the situation.

The crowds dispersed at each packing plant following the Mayor's talk.

Meanwhile a number of union officials appeared before the Industrial Court and told of circumstances leading up to the strike. They said there was dissatisfaction with the wage cut and a belief that the employees were not fairly represented under the plant council system. The hearing will be resumed to-morrow.

# Court Orders Strikers' Return

DENVER, Dec. 5.—Judge Clarence J. Morley in the District Court late to-day ordered striking packing house workers to return to work until the Colorado State Industrial Commission can investigate the controversy between the men and the companies.

# Chicago Plants Operating

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (By The Associated Press).—At the close of the first day of the strike of packing house workers union officials announced that 45,000 workmen in packing houses throughout the country were on strike, while Chicago plants were operating with full forces, while plants in other centers all continued work.

Twenty-nine thousand workers in packing house centers outside Chicago responded to the strike call to-day,

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according to a statement to-night by Dennis Lane, secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, which called the strike after a wage cut averaging 10 per cent had been decided on by plant assemblies.

Spokesmen for the "Big Five" gave figures to show that only about 1,000 men were out in Chicago.

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